

CITY MOVES TO POSTPONE FARE RAISE BY I. R. T.

Announce Deal On to Purchase B.-M.T.

Three temporary injunctions were issued yesterday restraining the Interborough Rapid Transit Company from introducing a 7 cent fare on its lines. Any one of these might suffice if allowed to develop and grow strong.

The New York State Transit Commission rejected the plea of the Interborough for permission to make the increase which the Interborough had earlier applied for.

The Interborough filed in the United States District Court a suit against the city, the Transit Commission, the Manhattan Railway Company and William A. Fendler, chief of the metropolitan division of the Department of Public Service, in which it seeks relief from the "confiscatory" restrictions of the contract under which it operates the lines, especially the 5 cent fare provision.

Undermyer Retracts. And if these three major events were not yet enough for one day, Mr. Undermyer, he of many words, issued several characteristically long statements in which he disavowed all the mean things which he has been supposed he has said against the officers of the I. R. T.

The Interborough was first to rush into court by filing a lengthy complaint in printed form in the Federal Court. By bringing suit in the Federal rather than in the state courts the Interborough hopes to secure the advantage over the city.

In the complaints attached, the Interborough prays for relief from the "acts of desperation" by the city, referring to "inflammatory appeals" which it charges city officials and particularly Mr. Undermyer has made against it. "No alternative," it says, "has been left to the Interborough Company but to place itself within (Continued on Page Five)

PENN. TROOPERS DEFEND SCABS

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 14.—Five bodies of state troopers armed to the teeth and carrying extra rations of food and ammunition moved in on California early yesterday where union coal diggers have lately been active, mass picketing a mine belonging to the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

Between midnight and 5 a. m. the coosacks came in trucks and on motorcycles from their barracks at Washington, Brownsville, Monongahela and Bellefonte.

Fail to Break Strike Morale.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 14.—The arrest of thirty-eight men, women and young girls who picketed the Jones and Laughlin mine at Daisytown last week failed to unfavorably affect the determination of the striking coal diggers to violate the injunctions against mass picketing.

The thirty-eight were taken before Judge Schwartz, a Vesta coal company flunkie, who was willing to do his masters a favor, but since the "yellow dogs" were unable to prove that the pickets violated traffic regulations or were disturbing the peace, the company was compelled to turn them loose.

The Youth Conference for Miners' Relief will hold a theatre party at the New Playwrights' Theatre Feb. 22. The play is "Hoboken Blues," by Michael Gold.

WAR DEPT. OPENS CHINA RECRUITING

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Another move by the U. S. government against the workers and farmers of China is seen in the instructions issued recently by the War Department to resume recruiting for the Chinese infantry service. This announcement comes simultaneously with the setting up of a Soviet government by more than a million Kwantung salt-makers, fishermen and peasants, is considered to indicate increased steps by the imperialists to stem the growing tide of revolt throughout the peasant districts.

COYLE TO SPEAK ON USSR.

Albert F. Coyle, executive secretary, All-American Cooperative Commission, will lecture on "Cooperatives in the Soviet Union and Western Europe," Friday evening, at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, under the auspices of the Prolekos.

One Small Meal a Day



Tens of thousands of children of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado miners, who are striking for a wage which would allow them to live face death from cold and starvation if the American workers do not send immediate relief. The little Pennsylvania miner's girl shown above is eating her first bite in two days. The children in the mine fields do not average even one meal a day. Contributions should be sent to the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee, 611 Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., or 799 Broadway, New York City.

Party Instruction

All members of the Workers (Communist) Party are instructed by the district executive committee to report to 108 E. 14th St. at 11 a. m. tomorrow for important Party work.

'DAILY' PLACED ON 100 MORE STANDS

Drive for New Readers Growing

The Daily Worker has been placed on additional 100 newstands in the metropolitan area in the campaign for 10,000 new readers during the last week. A. Ravitch, circulation manager, announced last night.

This is the latest development in the campaign which will continue until the Ruthenberg memorial meeting March 4, in conjunction with the national campaign for 5,000 new members for the Workers (Communist) Party.

The Workers Party members throughout the city are canvassing newstands in their neighborhoods and placing the DAILY WORKER in those places where it is not for sale.

Thousands of copies of the paper are being distributed every day by Party units throughout the city. They are being given out by Party committees in front of many large factories and shops.

Engineer to Discuss USSR at Exposition

Charles E. Stuart, head of a New York engineering firm acting in the capacity of consultant to the Russian Soviet Government Trusts, will be the speaker this afternoon at the Russian Cultural Exposition, which is being held under the auspices of the American Society for Cultural Relations with U. S. S. R., at 112 West 57th Street.

Stuart's firm deals with the rehabilitation of old coal and iron mines and the planning of new mines in the Soviet Union. Stuart has made several trips to Russia since 1926, and has travelled extensively through the country.

10,000 ONE DOLLAR DONATIONS WILL SAVE DAILY WORKER

By BILL DUNNE

The attack of Wall Street government upon the DAILY WORKER thru the indictment and arrest of members of its staff on the charge of violating the postal laws, is similar in purpose, although differing in method, to the raids upon and prosecutions of the labor and revolutionary press and organizations in the period from 1919 to 1922. (Palmer attack and the Bridgeman raids and prosecutions.)

The dramatic character of the previous attack has not yet developed in New York but the purpose is clear—to place an enormous financial burden upon the only American revolutionary daily paper and jail members of its staff so that it will be unable to live and function for the working class in the rapidly developing industrial and political crisis.

Five and one-half years of great industrial activity have lulled many workers into a false sense of security. The class struggle dropped back to a slow tempo and the "permanent prosperity" propaganda of the capitalist agents permeated sections of the working class and checked the growth of organization and consciousness.

Just as in the period from 1919 to 1923 the drive of imperialist reaction began with an onslaught on the Communist and revolutionary non-party workers (Palmer raids and the

4,500,000 ESTIMATE OF UNEMPLOYED

Open Labor Campaign Against Anti-Strike Law

BAR PROPOSAL IS SHOWN AS DRIVE AGAINST WORKERS

Launch Campaign to Protest Move

Labor forces which for several weeks have been making preparations for a united campaign of protest against the Wall-Cohen-American Bar Association anti-strike law, will tonight get their drive under way at a huge mass meeting at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.

A call to the whole labor movement, with the triple slogan: "Defend your unions," "Defend your right to strike," "Defend your right to organize," has been issued by the Trade Union Educational League which is in the forefront of the fight to arouse the labor movement to the menace of the proposed anti-strike bill.

Poster, Gitlow to Speak.

Wm. Z. Foster, national secretary of the league and leader of the famous 1919 steel strike will speak at the meeting. Ben Gitlow, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party who has on many past occasions risen to defend the rights of the workers, will also speak.

In a statement issued yesterday, Foster characterized this move on the part of the open shoppers in cooperation with the labor bureaucrats as a challenge to every gain which labor has secured in the last fifty years. If the workers do not act promptly and in mass numbers, he said, a law will be put over which will be the first step in a process of driving the workers back into involuntary servitude.

On their part the forces of the employers speaking through Julius Henry Cohen, chairman of the Bar Association Committee, continue to fire their bombardment of propaganda in support of their "formula." Yesterday as a final shot before the opening of the hearing on Thursday the group fired its biggest gun in the form of a statement by Matthew Woll, acting as president of the open-shop National Civic Federation and incidentally vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

Woll Approves.

In this statement Woll announces that the work of the Bar Association Committee is the "first ray of sunshine in the fog of legal chaos," now hanging over the labor movement. Yet Woll admits that the courts have uniformly favored the employers and that at the present moment labor is faced with the denial of every right supposed to have been guaranteed. He admits further that "if the special committee of the Bar Association is to be successful in its endeavors, that there must be a radical change of attitude on the part of our courts as well as of the law under which injunctions are at present issued."

This admission that there would have to be a "radical change of attitude on the part of the courts," it is pointed out, at once brands the whole move with which Woll is allied, as plainly dishonest. For no one knows better than Woll himself, that the courts which are under the control of big business, will make no such change.

Information secured within the past few days has led to the opinion that the proposal now sponsored by the (Continued on Page Five)



First New York Bread Line in Seven Years!

While Governor Smith is conducting a long-drawn out farce "investigation," thousands of starving and homeless unemployed men are forced to wait in endless lines along the Bowery for hot, watery coffee and bread which is served with sermons that thank "God" for America's "prosperity."

Coolidge Got Oil Cash in '24; Both Old Parties Involved

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Harry M. Blackmer, oil man involved in the Continental Trading Co. operations, and who subsequently fled to Europe to avoid service of a subpoena, contributed \$5,000 to the Coolidge campaign fund in 1924, after he had gone to Europe, Senator Nye (R), chairman of the Senate Public Lands Committee, declared today.

A record of the contribution has been found in the report on campaign funds filed by the Coolidge campaign organization with the house of representatives, Nye said.

Evidence that both the democratic and republican parties were corrupted by money from the same source in the 1920 presidential election campaign is another development in the oil slush fund investigation.

With agents of the committee tracking down clues involving both of the old party organizations, Senator Nye announced today that investigation would be made of the \$600,000 (Continued on Page Two)

FORCE GOVERNOR TO ACT ON PALMER

By WINIFRED R. MOORE.

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 14.—A ruling which may have far-reaching effect was made in Federal Court here yesterday by Judge Symes, who held that Governor Adams, Assistant General Newton and other Colorado state officials must answer the habeas corpus writ made for the release of Frank Palmer and three others held in Greeley jail over three weeks without charges. Judge Symes scored the use of troops against the striking miners in the interests of the coal operators, stating that "I cannot subscribe to the contention that by signing a piece of paper the governor can remove all the rights of citizens."

WORKER'S FUNERAL

The funeral of Andrew Popper, 49, member of Carpenters' Union, Local 2090, will be held today at 1:30 P. M. Popper died last Sunday. P. M. from 23-70 29th St., Astoria.

FUR THUGS HELD FOR GRAND JURY

Alex Fried and 5 Others Held for Assault

Alex Fried, the leader of the right wing in the Furriers' Union and chief agent of the American Federation of Labor in the carrying out of the latter organizations' campaign of destruction against the Joint Board Furriers' Union was held for the grand jury yesterday by Magistrate John V. Flood in Jefferson Market Court. With him were also held five other hirelings of the right wing "union." The judge postponed setting the bail for them till today.

All six are charged with having attacked, last week, with knives, Max Fineman, a fur worker, who was walking in the fur market on Sixth Ave. This is the second time the case was brought up in this court, due to the fact that Fineman was too injured to appear in court. Heavy bail was set for the release last week of the six, who are: Fried, H. Reiss, I. Moskowitz, Julius Schaeffer, Moe Paseman, and Harry Platt.

Fried was appointed by Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. chief, to lead the pogrom against the fur workers' union in spite of the fact that he is known to the police as having used several aliases while following the burglary profession. He was sentenced to serve a six-year term for burglarizing a jewelry store in Boston several years ago.

Workers' School Class In Speech Improvement

One of the additions to the curriculum of the Workers School this term is the course in "Speech Improvement" to be given Monday evenings from 6.45 to 7.45 p. m., by Beatrice Becker.

WILBUR FIGHTS FOR 4 BILLION

Must Have it to Guard U. S. Spoils

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—The Coolidge-Ohio gang administration does not intend to surrender its \$4,000,000,000 naval building program, Navy Secretary Wilbur demonstrated in an address here before the Indianapolis Association of Business Men.

Wilbur's address was an appeal to save the navy "from those who are ignorantly attacking this program . . . to put us in a position where, in a sense, our sailor men will have to fight blind-folded." It was designed to answer labor and progressive groups who have objected to the huge naval program and to counteract the effect of disclosures of the administration's imperialistic intentions.

Disaster Utilized.

Obviously taking advantage of the public feeling aroused by the S-4 disaster, Wilbur told the employers of Indianapolis that the ships planned in the new program could be well called the eyes of the fleet, mentioning scout cruisers, aircraft carriers and submarines.

After stating that the United States government is not seeking any competitive armament race with Great Britain, Secretary Wilbur explained in detail how the present program is designed specifically to equal and outdistance the naval strength of Britain.

The following quotation from his speech, the underestimating the comparative strength of the two fleets, (Continued on Page Two)

Pioneers to Graduate

Twenty members of the Young Pioneers will be graduated into the Young Workers (Communist) League at a dance to be held Saturday, Feb. 25, by the downtown section of the League at its headquarters, 60 St. Marks Place.

John Williamson, district organizer of the League, J. Horowitz, section organizer, and several of the graduates will speak.

GENERAL CRISIS DEEPENS WHILE OFFICIALS STALL

Every Section of Land Now Affected

Two meetings of unemployed workers will be held today. H. M. Wicks, of the editorial staff of the DAILY WORKER will address a mass meeting arranged by Section 2, Workers (Communist) Party at 1:30 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St. A rally of unemployed hotel and restaurant workers will be held at 3 p. m. at the union headquarters, 133 W. 51st St. Pascal Cosgrove, secretary of the union will be among the speakers.

The New York Council of the Unemployed will hold a large mass meeting tomorrow evening at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., it was announced last night. Important questions will be taken up at the meeting, according to John Di Santo, secretary.

Establish Centers.

The council announced yesterday that it has established centers throughout the city for unemployed workers in various trades. The centers thus far established are furriers 101 W. 27th St.; hotel and restaurant workers, 133 W. 51st St.; seamen, 28 South St.; iron workers, 7 E. 15th St.; Painters, 143 E. 103rd St. and a general center at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby St. The Workers International Relief is in charge of all the relief work of the organization, it has been announced.

Between four and five millions are now unemployed in the United States.

Unemployment which has become the chief national problem in spite of the attempts by Coolidge "prosperity" propagandists to conceal its seriousness is rapidly developing into a crisis.

Edgar Wallace, legislative agent for the American Federation of Labor, which incidentally has done practically nothing to awaken attention to the problem, estimates that 40 per cent of all wage workers in the country are now idle or employed part time. If this figure is correct, over four millions are now without the means of livelihood. Conditions, according to all estimates, are now parallel to those which existed in 1920 and 1921.

These conclusions are based on a study of reports from many states throughout the country. The figures bear out reports which recently were submitted at a hearing held in New York at which various representatives stated that fully 40 per cent of wage workers in this city are now idle or working part time.

Unemployed Everywhere.

Washington reports a veritable army of newly unemployed. At the request of Director Stewart of the U. S. Bureau of Labor statistics, the police of the District of Columbia have been ordered to take a count of unemployed persons, men and women separately. Recent alarming increases in calls upon local charity organizations have precipitated this measure which is taken to be a move to allay temporarily the rising wave of bitterness which the unemployed workers are displaying at being forced to starve while scores of large firms are still reporting the largest dividends in their history. A similar move for a "survey" in New York is now under way at the orders of Al Smith.

Reports from Atlanta, Georgia, state that the situation there is "dangerous." In a recent announcement the executive board of the Atlanta Federation of Trades stated that the condition is worse than in years. "Many citizens of Atlanta who have lived here for years," the report (Continued on Page Two)

Women's Council Keeps Up Fight for Children

The United Council of Working Class Women is intensifying its activity in organizing the mothers of Public Schools 19 and 50, Brooklyn, to demand better school conditions for their children while local politicians are waiting for a decision from the board of education on the postponed transfer of the children.

The board meets in two weeks. Another parents' meeting will be held at that time to hear the results and plan a school strike should the much-contested transfer be effected.

Make a Proletarian Reply to the Attack on Our Press

raid on the Bridgeman convention), so today the new wave of reaction which accompanies the industrial depression, unemployment and the drive on the living standards of the working class, is striking straight at the DAILY WORKER—the combined symbol, expression and most effective weapon of our class in this period of struggle.

The DAILY WORKER not only needs thousands of dollars for defense but it also needs still more thousands to keep going.

The forced suspension of The DAILY WORKER would be a triumph for reaction. If The DAILY WORKER can be gagged and destroyed there will be high glee and cheerful grins in the headquarters of the National Civic Federation, the Manufacturers' Association, in Wall Street and Wall Street's White House, in the luxurious haunts of the high-salaried misleaders of labor and in every place where the enemies of our class gather to conspire against us.

Only from our class can support come. Only in the ranks of the working class are the defenders of the DAILY WORKER found. Money we must have if our fighting paper is to live and speak and struggle for our class.

The need is great and immediate. Every day of delay in securing the finances we need makes the burden greater.

\$10,000 we must have at once. The enemies of the DAILY WORKER and the working class it fights for can afford to pay \$10,000 for one perjured witness.

But for us \$10,000 means the very existence of The DAILY WORKER.

Give us the money to buy the "munitions" of the class war. Send your donations today.

The DAILY WORKER must not be strangled by the hands of our enemies now gripping its throat. It must be saved and built into the collective voice of the millions of American workers now menaced by the open shop drive, unemployment and imperialist war.

The statement of the Central Executive Committee yesterday shows the danger to our press clearly. We must and will act together to repel the attack.

10,000 one-dollar donations from workers will bring The DAILY WORKER thru this present crisis. Such mass support will be a militant proletarian reply to the capitalist attack.

Stop Ex-Dragon on Stand from Testifying Against Governor He Elected

TRIAL IN INDIANA FURTHER EXPOSES KU KLUX POLITICS

McCray Got Parole to Keep Still

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—Halt of the testimony of ex-dragon Stephenson of the Indiana Klan after he was already in the witness stand, ready to substantiate charges against his former friend, Gov. Ed Jackson, who he helped to elect to office, was accomplished today by the defense in the bribery trial of the Indiana governor.

Further sensational developments in this trial involving a vacated public office, Ku Klux Klan politics, and the silencing of a former governor, were promised in the announcement that former Governor McCray is expected to testify against his successor.

Indiana Dictator Takes Stand.
D. C. Stephenson, former Grand Dragon of the Klan, who is now confined to life imprisonment for the murder of an Indianapolis girl, took the stand today to testify against Gov. Jackson, who Stephenson has charged used his money and car in 1924 in a successful race for governorship.

The former Klan leader and czar of Indiana politics was only allowed to make a few short answers to questions by the prosecution when the defense stopped further testimony by charging that he was not competent to testify against alleged conspiracy to bring about the appointment, thru bribery, of James E. McDonald, Klan favorite, as Marion County prosecutor.

This vacated office is the basis of the state's charges, the allegation being that Gov. Jackson attempted to buy the office from former Gov. McCray, for \$10,000 in 1923, and the stopping of the testimony by Stephenson expected to substantiate this charge is considered a serious blow to the prosecution.

Expose More Corruption.
Great interest is centering around the expected appearance of former Gov. McCray on the stand, since one of the charges by the state is that he kept McCray silent about the alleged bribery in 1923. The state charges he feared the power of the Klan.

The testifying of this former governor against his successor, will be especially revealing as to corrupt Ku Klux politics, since it is claimed that McCray was kept silent for years under threats by Gov. Jackson that he would not grant his parole from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta where he was serving a term for corruption at the time.

BANK BUSINESS SINKS RAPIDLY

The condition of 649 reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ending February 8 shows decreases for the week of \$61,000,000 in loans and discounts, of \$22,000,000 in investments, of \$200,000,000 in net demand deposits, and of \$33,000,000 in demand deposits, indicating a general slackening of business from the previous week.

At the same time, however, borrowings from the Federal Reserve increased by \$42,000,000 above that of the week ending February 1. The principal increases being \$13,000,000 in call money, and \$11,000,000 each in the New York, Chicago and Philadelphia districts, which indicates that although there is a marked decrease in loans from the member banks, the economic situation of the country is such that many banks are preparing to meet any excessive demands for withdrawal of deposits in case of panic that may produce runs on the banks.

Governor Ed. Jackson of Indiana Again Faces Bribery Charges



Judge Charles M. McCabe, of Crawfordville, Ind., presiding at Gov. Jackson's trial.



The attorneys for the prosecution in the trial of Gov. Jackson above are, from left to right: J. L. Niblack, deputy prosecutor; W. H. Remy, prosecutor; J. W. Holtzman, special prosecutor; J. L. Stark, deputy prosecutor; and E. W. Johnson, special prosecutor.



Gov. Ed Jackson, center, of Indiana, on his way to court where he is on trial for attempted bribery. On either side are his attorneys.

4,500,000 Estimate of U. S. Unemployed; Crisis Sharpened

(Continued from Page One)

states, "have found it impossible to obtain employment."

From the west coast come reports of the International Association of Machinists, J. T. Thorpe, has announced that on a trip which he has just completed on the west coast fully 30 per cent of skilled workers were found to be idle. Among unskilled workers, the conditions are even worse, he states. That his picture is not exaggerated is indicated from the fact that in addition to those mentioned thousands are working only one or two days per week.

The central labor union at Boston recently reported over a hundred thousand out of work among its affiliated membership. Baltimore reports an unemployed army of over 100,000. In the railroad industry, which is usually slow to respond to unemployment changes, figures show a large number of idle especially among shop workers and maintenance of way men.

New York Suffers.
One of the most severe sections to suffer is New York City. Over five thousand sought help from the missions on the Bowery within a few blocks yesterday. One line a block long before the Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery, contained more than a thousand men. At ten o'clock over two hundred were already in line waiting for lunch although the doors do not open until 12:30 p. m. An equal number were stationed before the Hadley Mission and the Holy Name Mission, near First St. and the Bowery. The

COOLIDGE GOT OIL CASH IN 1924; BOTH OLD PARTIES NOW INVOLVED IN SCANDAL

(Continued from Page One)

deficit that the democratic party faced at the end of the 1920 campaign. This debt was suddenly reduced by approximately \$430,000 in 1924 without any record as to where the money came from, much in the same way that the republicans wiped out something like \$500,000 from a \$2,000,000 deficit without saying how.

Seen as Counter-Move.
While this move by Sen. Nye does much to expose the corruption of the two-party system, it is also seen as a counter-effort to prevent the democrats from pushing the investigation into the 1920 campaign funds of the republicans to embarrassing extremes. The fact that Harry F. Sinclair stated in 1923 in the Teapot Dome inquiry that he had contributed a year previous to the campaign funds of both parties is believed to show that bonds from the Continental Trading Co., already traced to Hays and the republican campaign debts, also found their way into the democratic party coffers. Senator Nye admitted that investigators in New York already had information which was expected to involve the democrats in the Continental bonds.

Another disclosure on which the Public Lands Committee is working, but which may be evaded by the shifting of the inquiry to the democrats, is that the mid-west oil group which furnished the money for the republican campaign out of the secret Continental proceeds underwrote the republican debt at the famous "hotel

room sessions" in Chicago on the eve of the Harding-Coolidge nomination. This fact if publicly proven would show that Harding and Coolidge were bound to the Teapot Dome steal even before their election to office on the money furnished by the oil men and others.

The waterfront sections have been particularly hit by the crisis. At the Munson Line at the foot of Wall St. and East River fully eight hundred workers waited for part time jobs. The usual number is about fifty or one hundred. At the United Fruit Lines, pier 15, East River more than a thousand men crowded the docks for a chance at some employment.

New Jersey Workers.
Even worse is the condition at the Jersey side of the Hudson River. At the docks of the Dollar Line in Jersey City, fully 5000 men yesterday morning besieged the offices for work which would enable them and in the majority of cases, no doubt, their children and families to obtain food.

The New York Council for the Unemployed announced yesterday that plans are being perfected to force attention to the crisis which is becoming nationwide. An unemployment mass meeting under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held today at 101 West 27th St. H. M. Wicks, of the DAILY WORKER will be the principal speaker. The meeting is called for 2 p. m.

Announcement was made by the Hotel and Restaurant Workers branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers that it was calling a large, unemployed and organization meeting to day at 2:30 p. m. at 113 E. 14th St. Good speakers in English and in German will address the meeting.

TEACHERS FIND DISCRIMINATION

(By a Worker Correspondent).
DENVER, Colo., Feb. 14.—Out of 1,500 teachers employed in the public schools here, only 50 could be rallied to join the local union of the American Federation of Teachers which was organized recently.

Opposition on the part of school officials, and fear of discrimination as well as the almost complete absence of class-consciousness among the teachers were found to be the great handicap that stood in the way of organization.

A national organizer, sent from Chicago, found it difficult to induce teachers to attend her meetings.

SPARTACUS TEAM WINS.
The Spartacus A. C. defeated the B. B. S. C. by 2 to 1 in a regular game of the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League.

Starving Baby Found



This 4 month old girl baby was found starving in the hall of a tenement in the Bronx. The baby was taken to the foundling ward of Bellevue Hospital. Foundlings brought there, despite the fact that it is a public institution, have religion foisted on them, one baby being made a Catholic, the next a Protestant.

MINEOLA APPEAL HEARD IN COURT

Defense Counsel Claim Prejudice

An appeal for a new trial for the nine leading members of the Joint Board, Furriers Union, who were sentenced at Mineola, L. I., last spring, to serve from two and a half to five years in prison was heard yesterday in the Appellate Division Court, Part 2, Borough Hall Building, Brooklyn. The decision is to be handed down in the near future by the five judges of the court.

The attorneys for the union, Frank P. Walsh and Henry Uterhart, in asking the court to reverse the decision of the Mineola courts, based their arguments on the prejudiced atmosphere under which the original trial was held. They pointed out the manner in which the jury was charged, the methods employed by the judge in preventing Walsh from conducting certain cross-examination made by the defending counsel.

False Testimony Admitted.
The district attorney admitted that Barney Bassoff who turned state's witness, repeatedly gave false testimony at the trial.

This case grew out of the general strike conducted by the Joint Board, Furriers Union in 1926, thru which the furriers succeeded in winning the 40-hour week.

In the original trial there were eleven defendants. Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, and Isadore Shapiro, chairman of the Joint Board were acquitted.

Wilbur Fights for Four Billion Dollar Navy Plan

(Continued from Page One)

is characteristic of how closely the proposed program is following the British building.

"The 5-5-3 ratio already gives to us the striking power... estimated to be the exact equivalent... of the striking power of Great Britain's battle fleet. It is superior to the striking power of the battleships, or capital ships of the Japanese fleet in the ratio of 5-5-3... on this side of the Atlantic or on this side of the Pacific, the battleship power or the capital ship power of America would be superior to Great Britain or Japan."

"It is not in striking power that we are deficient, but in vision," Wilbur went on to say, referring to the building of scouting cruisers, airplane carriers and submarines, which is the field in which the secretary stated we are weaker than Great Britain.

Geneva Conference Snag.
As further evidence that the entire program is a competitive one with Great Britain, Wilbur stated that it was the extension of the building in these auxiliary crafts "the eyes of the navy" which had been the basis for the Geneva conference, and evidently also the snag which broke it up.

"The Geneva conference was called by the president of the United States for the express purpose of extending the treaty ratio to auxiliary craft, cruisers, destroyers and submarines,"

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Public resentment to the huge U. S. naval program is growing here, with many newspapers and politicians describing America in much the same terms as used to describe Germany's military preparation just prior to the outbreak of the World War. At the same time some politicians are trying to guide this resentment into channels which will boost a similar British naval program, taking full advantage of the growing "fear and hatred" of U. S. imperialism.

General Echoes Litvinoff.
OXFORD, Feb. 14.—Echoing the statement by Maxim Litvinoff at the Geneva disarmament conference, General E. D. Swinton, inventor of the tank, stated in an address here yesterday that despite the many treaties poisonous gases will be used in the next great war.

Continuing to describe the horror of the coming war, the general stated that the war would affect entire peoples, not just the combatant armies, and that the fighting men would actually be safer than the civilians. He said that while there would be no mercy to women and children this "would shorten the period of conflict," and that he considered the protests during the last war against the sinking of the Lusitania and the bombing of London were unwarranted.

The general went on to say that the next war would mean the employment of disease germs, airplanes

and that "Immediately after the Geneva conference we were called upon to determine and to declare a naval policy. This declaration was made at the Black Hills, S. D., (after a conference with Coolidge) following the Geneva conference."

Checking Gun Gun Revived.
During the course of his speech, Secretary Wilbur fell back on the old debating game of comparing "preparedness costs" with expenditures for chewing gum, etc., going the high school debaters one better by comparing the new navy program with the sum of \$750,000,000 spent during 1925 for candy in the United States, and the \$1,825,000,000 spent for cosmetics and other beautification during the same year, adding that there are times when gun powder is more valuable than face-powder.

The secretary failed however to quote the comparative figures as to the proportion of the national income spent for war preparation, as against the small sum spent for education.

The secretary of the navy ended his speech with allusions to the great wealth of the United States which must be protected, with a boost for Hoover as the next president, and a final argument for competitive naval building with Great Britain in the statement:

"The British rubber monopoly would have taken \$1,000,000,000 from us in the last two years if it had not been for our secretary of commerce."

without aviators sowing pestilence, and chemicals to destroy crops. Field warfare would be carried on in machines impervious to gas and machine gun bullets.

He added that: "When the next great struggle begins the belligerent nations will not have any scruples regarding treaties. They will consider them scraps of paper and enter the war without even a formal declaration of hostilities. In so far as the last war was to end war, it was a failure, and the attitude of the world today is not in favor of world peace."

The general who invented the new horror of the last war, spoke in opposition to further disarmament.

PAINTER HURT ON JOB.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 14.—Samuel Ehrlich, of Passaic, a house painter, fell 20 feet from a scaffold yesterday and received internal injuries from which he may die.

SANDINO BROTHER GUEST AT ANTI-IMPERIAL MEET

U. S. Latin American, Asian Labor Unite Sun.

Disclosure of the next step to be taken in the "Sandino stamp" campaign of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, is promised as part of the program at the New York delegate conference of the league, which meets next Sunday, 1:30 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 East 54th Street. The conference is called "to consider ways and means of meeting the Nicaraguan situation and to set up a permanent New York branch of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (United States Section)."

Sandino's Brother Guest.
Socrates Sandino, brother of General Augusto G. Sandino, Nicaraguan revolutionary leader, will be the guest of honor.

The conference is unique in that invitations to send delegates are extended not only to all American labor, liberal and anti-militarist organizations in New York but also to organizations of Latin-Americans, Filipinos and Chinese. This is in keeping with the program of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, which is an international organization with national sections in a number of foreign countries "where American imperialism penetrates," as well as in the United States.

According to a statement issued yesterday by the U. S. Secretary Manuel Gomez, at the U. S. headquarters, 39 Union Square, the conference on Sunday will not debate the rights and wrongs of the invasion of Nicaragua, but will proceed from the assumption that it must be fought and will take up practical measures for fighting it effectively.

Announce New Stamps.
As previously announced, signers of the call for the conference include: Dr. Edmund Chaffee, director of the Labor Temple; Darcy Milliken of Typographical Union No. 6; Morris Green, president of the Woodcarvers' Union; Sam Friedman, president of Carpenters Union No. 2000; Dr. W. E. B. Dubois of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Freda Kihnefow, managing editor of The Nation; Arthur Garfield Hays, counsel American Civil Liberties Union; Arthur C. Calhoun, Brookwood Labor College; Scott Nearing, and Capt. Paxton Hibben.

The conference will be open to the general public without charge. It is announced that the Nicaragua protest stamps, whose circulation for use on mail the U. S. Postmaster General has declared render "the offending party" liable to \$5,000 fine or five years imprisonment, will be on sale in the hall. The new edition of these stamps is now ready, the price of the new stamps being one dollar for a sheet of 20.

WESTERN RR'S TO FIGHT AWARDS

CHICAGO, Feb. 14 (FP).—Contrary to expectation the western railroads are continuing the legal fight against the arbitration award last December which gave their locomotive firemen and allied workers substantial increases in pay. Hearing has been set for Feb. 24 in the U. S. circuit court of appeals in Chicago against the decision of Judge Carpenter that the arbitration award of Dec. 17 was binding.

The railroads contend that the board lost jurisdiction over the wage case by publishing its inability to agree before the final decision was reached. The circuit court of appeals will not pass upon this contention.

Workers Party Achievements and Weaknesses Reported by Jay Lovestone

SEVENTH INSTALLMENT.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

"Finally, in speaking of bourgeoisification we must have in mind not only its material but also its ideological expression. Ideological bourgeoisification is very great in the United States. Not only the labor aristocracy, but the overwhelming majority of the American working class is ideologically bourgeoisified by the effects of imperialism. Notice the big mass following of a working class character that the republican and democratic parties have. Notice the weakness of the labor party movement. Notice the weakness of our own Party.

"But the outlook for the effects of imperialism, continuing the way they have in recent years, is not as bright as it previously was. America today is not alone in the world market as England was. There are also increasing revolutionary movements amongst the colonial masses. And we never can overlook the basic effect of the existence of the Soviet Union.

"With this as a background what has the Party done? What are the tasks of the Party? I do not desire to elaborate at length. You comrades here being the most active forces in the Party know very well of the recent activities of our Party. I want merely to enumerate them.

"First of all the strengthening of the Party organization. The Central Committee considers it a task of major importance to build and strengthen the Party apparatus. If we do not utilize this present opportunity we certainly will not be able to do it when the attacks against our Party will be of a much more fundamental character. In this respect the strengthening of the Party apparatus is indicated in the following ways:

"Despite severe unemployment and the lockout of the miners we have today close to 12,000 dues paying members in the Party, or a larger number than those in our Party when we first went to the job of reorganizing it on the basis of shop and street nuclei.

"It is my opinion that on the aver-

age not more than 65 to 70 per cent of the active Party membership is paid up in its dues. I say we would not exaggerate, considering the unemployment situation. For instance take the Cleveland district with the heavy cut in our ranks there; in so far as dues payment is concerned, the Cleveland district shows only 21 exempt stamps. There are several hundred Party members in the Cleveland district who are not registered as exempt stamp buyers—yet are just as good active members as the others but whom we can not and will not, and never will drop as members merely because they are not taking dues stamps. They are unemployed.

"This strengthening of the Party apparatus is shown also in the improvement in the center thru its increasing direction of Party activities and attention to details—yes, the smallest details of the Party work.

"Secondly, the labor party and election campaigns. Here we may say that in certain districts the Party has shown increasing vitality. Take the situation in the New York elections. Also, the fact that for the

first time the Party here ran in the industrial section of the New York district, the most industrial section, New Jersey. The situation in San Francisco where our Party received a vote bigger than the socialist party must also be cited. Take the situation in Minnesota where our Party is the driving force in the labor party movement.

"Thirdly, substantial headway has been made in the trade union work. With the help of the Party there was held a national conference of the left wing for the first time in five years in the United States. The resistance, successful resistance, and fighting power of the left wing in the needle trades is due primarily to the direction and activities of the Party. The improvement of the Party work in the trade unions is further indicated in the improvement of the trade union press.

"A few words about the mining campaign. This is the basic trade union campaign of the Party. The Central Committee considers that no resources are too great, no sacrifices

are too great for us, in mobilizing the Party to the fullest extent in the mining campaign. Already we have a new period in the mining struggle. Comrade Foster will analyze this at length in his report, but let me state that our Party is showing increasing results in the miners' union.

"In Colorado we have not only checked certain dangerous policies on the part of the dominant I. W. W. leadership but we have also laid the basis for the first time of building Party units there.

"A few words about Russian recognition and defense. The trade union delegations which have sailed from this country do not compare with the German or British delegations but certainly the objective conditions in the American labor movement are not comparable to the conditions and the degree of class consciousness in Germany or Great Britain. Our Party has been an instrumental force in driving the progressives and the left wingers to make a success out of the moves for delegations and has in this fashion served to make the question of Russian recognition

and the popularization of the Soviet Union a basic, living force in the trade union movement.

"Unemployment: In certain localities we have done well. For instance, in the Cleveland district:

"Fighting the war danger; in the case of Nicaragua and in the case of the protests against the massacres in Canton our Party has achieved some results.

"The Young Workers League, with the help of our Party, is today, positively on the road of constructive and effective mass work. I cite its anti-militarist activities and particularly its activities in the mining campaigns.

"The foreign born, the women's work, the Negro work—here we have certain small achievements.

"In the fight against injunctions the Party has responded well, as has been indicated by resolutions adopted in many local unions and in the distribution of a half million leaflets.

"The ideological strengthening of the Party must be emphasized not only in the effective campaign

against the Trotsky Opposition, but also in the setting up of workers' schools, the national training school and the growth of the number of open forums thruout the districts. I think our Party can be very proud of the fact of not only the overwhelming majority but almost unanimously the Party has been on the side of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, has followed the Comintern line against the anti-Leninist, Menshevik, Trotskyist line.

"In agricultural work we have made slight headway in improving our organization and propaganda—helping to change the monthly into a weekly organ.

"Party unification: Great headway has been made by the Party in consolidating its forces and unifying its ranks on the basis of the resolution of the last convention. In the center the tendency of disappearance of old group lines has been marked. The process is not complete. The process has to be pushed with increasing vigor.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN NEWS --- BY CABLE AND MAIL FROM SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

500 GUATEMALAN
WOMEN HAIL GEN.
SANDINO AS HEROSend Letter Urging All
Latin Unity

"General Sandino! Victorious or defeated you are a great hero," says a letter from five hundred Guatemalan women to the leader of the struggle for Nicaraguan independence. The text of the letter (which was sent to Sandino from Guatemala City on January 28th) was made known here yesterday.

After informing General Sandino that the letter has been sent him by the "Guatemalan women as a testimony of their pride and admiration," it goes on to attack those Nicaraguan natives who "did not hesitate to ask for intervention and in doing so thrust into the hands of the North Americans the brutal whip that would lash the face of cowards."

The letter continues: "Conquered, you will have the world for your country and will be accompanied by glory wherever you go; victorious, you will be acclaimed with respect; dead, you will have immortalized yourself!"

"The mothers of the present and the future will tell their children of your super-Napoleonic heroism and will cite you as the noble Central American who knew how to carry the flag of his country to the heights."

"If, unfortunately, you should die, your tomb will be the symbol of the honor of Nicaragua and, in its solemn silence, will teach future generations to defend national integrity."

"General Sandino! Receive for yourself and your valiant men the enthusiastic ovation of the women of Central and South America the appeal we are making for the uniting of all the nations of Latin America in a supreme effort to show the world that death is preferable to slavery."

MASS MEET RAPS
GREEK TERRORISMProtest Against Arrest
of Labor Leaders

(Special To The Daily Worker.) ATHENS, Feb. 14.—A large demonstration against the anti-labor activity of the government was held in Constitution Square yesterday in spite of the refusal of the city authorities to permit it. The meeting was finally dispersed by the batons of the police, who arrested twelve workers.

Speakers at the meeting denounced the wholesale arrest of Communists and trade union leaders and the suppression of trade union organizations.

MILLIONS USED
TO END PROBE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Proponents of the proposed senatorial investigation of public utility interests charge that a \$17,000,000 "power lobby" is operating in Washington to kill the latest pretense at an investigation of the power trust being made by Sen. Walsh of Massachusetts. On the floor of the senate yesterday Walsh demanded that lobbyists be required to disclose the names of their employers and all other information about activities in favor of pending legislation.

Vice-president Dawes, supposed to name the senators to conduct the proposed investigation in case the resolution carries, revealed on the floor that he is "personally interested in some of the companies to be investigated," and that he "hoped some other method would be followed in naming the committee of inquiry." An amendment was therefore offered for the election of the committee.

Complete Land Reform
In Southern Turkestan

MOSCOW. (By Mail).—The land reform of South Turkestan is almost fully realized. Over 400 estates have been confiscated and the land distributed. Over 2,000 farms were reduced in size.

About 9,000 poor peasants and agricultural laborers received land. A large number of farms, articles, managed by women, have been established, the total number being over 200.

Anti-Mexican Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—A bill especially intended to halt the importation of Mexicans for the cotton fields of Texas was introduced by a congressman from Alabama yesterday.

THE HAVANA CONGRESS

M. N. Roy Analyzes Forces at Meet

(This article was written before the opening of the Pan-American conference. It correctly predicts that Argentina would lead such protest as would arise at the conference.)

By M. N. ROY.

THE American government will not permit the Monroe Doctrine to be touched by any treaty of arbitration that may eventually be contracted between the powers.

The reservation has been made in the proposal presented by Kellogg to Briand for a multilateral treaty among the powers, the preamble of which will be a declaration outlawing war.

The significance of this reservation is that the United States consider Latin America as its colony and demand that the European powers do not recognize this as a fait accompli (accomplished fact).

There was a time, up to the middle of the Nineteenth Century, when the European powers—France, England, Austria, Spain—disputed the pretension of the United States "to protect the republican system in the New World against the aggression from the Old."

Those days are gone. The hegemony of the United States over Latin America is now tacitly recognized, although competition for economic and financial influence and political intrigues are never suspended. None of the European powers, however, would now displace the rich Uncle Sam by openly disapproving his bullying methods of managing his southern neighbors. Otherwise, it might have been demanded by the European powers, who do not very much relish the recurring "peace-proposals" from Washington, that the war of open aggression against Nicaragua ceased before any such proposal could receive serious consideration.

—Hypocrisy of U. S.

Uncle Sam has really beaten the other imperialist governments in bourgeois hypocrisy. In his own parlance, he has "some nerve" to talk superciliously of peace while cynically bombing the people of Nicaragua and planning to build 50 more battle-ships costing 800 million dollars.

Whatever may be the attitude of Europe to American imperialism, Latin American resistance to it grows steadily. It is remarkable how even little Nicaragua has one uprising a few months after the other has been so brutally crushed.

But the latest and the most unexpected resistance comes from Argentina. Being the farthest away from the United States the Argentine Republic has all along been rather lukewarm towards the anti-American sentiment generally prevalent throughout Latin America. While Uncle Sam was busy in putting the smaller republics bordering the Caribbean Sea and the Panama Canal Zone into order, the far off Argentine developed into a full-fledged modern bourgeois state without much interference from the north, and in closer economic connection with Europe. Until the war British capital was predominant in Argentina and her trade with Europe was much greater than that with the United States. During the war Wall Street gained much ground; but obviously Argentina had passed the stage of political minority which might be a pretext of foreign intervention in her internal affairs. This being the case, there was no cause of open conflict between Argentina and the United States. The Argentinean bourgeoisie, which since the war is as much connected with New York as with London, did not care to displease Washington by mixing up in its quarrels with other Latin American republics.

Argentine Opinion.

On the eve of the Pan-American Congress, which opened at Havana on January 15, a powerful anti-American agitation has broken out in Argentina.

Under the pressure of this campaign the government has been forced to consider what attitude its delegation to the Pan-American Congress should take in case the Nicaraguan question were excluded from the agenda as it is likely to be on the dictation of the United States delegation. The decision of the government is not yet known; but it is of significance and importance that the Argentinean government has abandoned its indifference to the situation in Nicaragua and indifference which was a few days ago emphasized in Berlin by its foreign minister. The entire Argentine press carries on, as the correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt reports, "a campaign against American imperialism with bitterness hitherto unusual here."

For example, the leading bourgeois daily "La Prensa" writes: "It cannot be allowed that our delegation to Havana keeps quiet (on the Nicaraguan question). It must either express its opinion or withdraw from the Congress. The public opinion of Argentina cannot suffer its delegation to play the chorus girl in Havana. Before any other business the delegations from the (Latin) American Republics must demand immediate cessation of the aggression against peace that the American troops carry on in Nicaragua. While Nicaragua is attacked there can be neither alliance nor entente. While a country is occupied by foreign troops there cannot be any confidence in the

Aiding White Guards



Soviet Union officials have denied that Anastasia Tsakovsky, who arrived in New York several days ago, is the youngest daughter of Czar Nicholas, according to reports received here. Mme. Tsakovsky is in this country drumming up sympathy for the exiled White Guard murderers.

speeches and declarations about continental solidarity."

It is doubtful that the American delegation, which is led by the Wall Street spokesman Hughes and the Standard Oil Co. man Fletcher (formerly ambassador to Mexico), will have a plain sailing in Havana.

It is very disagreeable for American imperialism that in the eleventh hour resistance should come from such an unexpected quarter in the congress which will be attended by President Coolidge himself. By her political solidity and economic development Argentina is recognized as the premier republic of Latin America. An opposition to American imperialism led by her will be supported by other Latin American governments thus putting the question of Latin American alliance in the realm of practical politics.

In Mexico.

Mexico, which owing to close proximity bears the brunt of American imperialist aggression, has always been the champion of a Latin American alliance against the United States. But it always lacked the power and prestige to command the adhesion of all the other republics to its strivings. Owing to the lack of this general support, the government of Calles recently capitulated to American demands after a resistance of several years. Indeed, the struggle between Mexico and Washington over the Mexican oil law dates from 1917 when after the overthrow of the Wall Street protégé Victoriano Huerta from the presidency, a new constitution was adopted embodying the principles of the revolution of 1911. The article 27 of the new constitution has ever since been the bone of contention. By this article all subsoil riches were declared to be property of the nation. The meaning of the article was nationalization of petroleum and other mineral deposits which had all been leased out to foreign capitalists, particularly American and English by the Diaz government, of course, was met with undying hostility of the imperialist powers who refused to recognize the Carranza government until the article 27 was removed from the constitution.

A reactionary in internal questions, Carranza stubbornly refused to abide

the struggle over the oil law revived.

To break the deadlock on the petroleum question, which deprived the Mexican government of a rich financial resource, the Calles government amended the article 27 of the constitution of 1917 making the law not retroactive. It was provided that oil leases granted before 1917 could be renewed for not more than 50 years on the application of the leaseholders.

Even this did not satisfy the oil kings who wanted the renewed lease to be perpetual which would render the disputed article 27 practically null and void. At last on the eve of his exit from office Calles has given in. American imperialism has triumphed and the Pan-American Congress in Havana is to be staged as a demonstration of American hegemony over the New World. This is the first time that all the Latin American republics will be represented at the Pan-American Congress. But in the eleventh hour comes the note of discord from Argentina, which is sure to crystallize the resentment of the little republics coerced by the Washington policy of "big stick," in a

BIG WAGE SLASH
IS DECREED FOR
BRITISH MINERS166,175 Workers Are
Affected by Cuts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The miners in the Durham fields will suffer a wage cut of 24 per cent on March 1st, according to a cable received by the Department of Commerce from its London office. The reduction will be particularly severe in view of the already low wages of British miners.

The Executive Committee of the British Miners Federation is planning to send a protest to the Government, according to the information received here. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Federation, has been the leading figure on the executive in the fight against wage cuts.

The reduction in the Durham fields comes on the heels of a 25 per cent wage slash in the Northumberland district. The total number of miners employed in both fields, according to figures made public last September, was 166,175.

The minority labor leaders had pointed to the recent wage cuts in many of the major industries of Great Britain as indicative of the insincerity of the "industrial peace" proposals made by capitalists like Sir Alfred Mond and trade union leaders like J. H. Thomas and Walter Citrine.

by the wishes of the foreign powers, and for the first time sought to unite all the Latin American republics in a common resistance to the northern giant. Failing to bring the Carranza government to terms by open armed interventions, American imperialism fell back upon the effective method of fomenting civil war.

Oregon, who with the help of the United States overthrew Carranza in 1920, for four years carried on a policy which was calculated not to annoy the powerful northern neighbor. In 1924 the United States tried to prevent the election to the Mexican presidency of Calles who was then notorious for his radical inclination. But supported by the workers and peasants, Oregon defeated the rebellion of the American nominee de la Huerta and secured the election of his candidate, Calles.

The Oil Law.

The struggle over the oil law revived.

To break the deadlock on the petroleum question, which deprived the Mexican government of a rich financial resource, the Calles government amended the article 27 of the constitution of 1917 making the law not retroactive. It was provided that oil leases granted before 1917 could be renewed for not more than 50 years on the application of the leaseholders.

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Militarists Fear Worker-Peasant Revolt



The Nanking war lords fear a worker-peasant revolt and have declared martial law in Shanghai. Photo shows Nanking soldiers on guard in the native section of the city. The soldier on his left has as his weapon the knife of his official position—which is that of executioner. The other has a machine gun.

Japanese May Abandon
United States Flight

TOKYO, Feb. 14.—Japan may be forced to abandon the proposed trans-Pacific flight scheduled for next summer.

It was understood today that the Japanese government had refused to approve of the plane now under construction for the flight from Japan to the west coast of the United States.

The claim was made that the plane was believed incapable of flying the great distance without mishap and that a new plane could not be constructed in time to complete the proposed flight.

united Latin American opposition to the imperialism of the United States. Havana, a Test.

For obvious reasons, the United States government does not desire that the Nicaraguan question be discussed in the Pan-American Congress. To have the congress leave the Nicaraguan question alone would mean that Uncle Sam's right to do whatever he pleases in the New World is indisputable. His supremacy is recognized by the very states over which he seeks to rule supreme.

A part of the recent capitulation of Calles was that he very likely agreed that the Mexican delegation to the congress would not raise the Nicaraguan question.

Now, the attitude of Argentina may influence the policy of the Mexican delegation.

The Calles government has all along been accused by Washington of helping the Nicaraguan rebels. Undoubtedly, there exists in Mexico a widespread sympathy for the Nicaraguan people fighting against American imperialism. Therefore the Mexican delegation will be obliged to support any move to raise the Nicaraguan question.

Thus the Havana Congress, which is staged as the demonstration of American supremacy, may turn out to be a scene of Uncle Sam's defeat.

SEVEN-HOUR DAY
IN PRACTICE IN
USSR FACTORIESMoscow Textile Mills
Start New System

MOSCOW. (By Mail).—"Vpered" was the first textile factory of the Moscow gubernia to introduce the 7-hour day. The factory started work on the new system on the 12th of January, others began on the 15th.

The introduction of the 7-hour day was preceded by extensive rationalization of the working process and introduction of machinery. On the 1st of February the factory will start working in three shifts and the number of workers will increase by 20 per cent.

The average worker produces 900 boxes in the 7-hour day and earns 2 roubles, 55 kopecks. Before the war a worker produced in the course of 9 hours only 540 boxes and earned 60 kopecks.

CONVICT KOREAN
REVOLUTIONISTS84 Sentenced After 3
Years' Trial

TOKYO, Feb. 14.—After a trial lasting three years, the Seoul District Court today convicted 84 persons of participating in an alleged plot for a nationalist uprising, according to reports received here.

The Japanese authorities in Korea have long feared a nationalist revolt. Recently Seoul police after conducting a house to house search arrested a number of men and women on the charge of possessing revolutionary literature.

Unrest throughout Korea has been stimulated considerably by the developments in China in the last two years.

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February, 1928



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Worker Correspondents Expose Chrysler, Harvard Shoe and Mitchell Farms

VILE CONDITIONS OF LABOR IN BIG DETROIT FACTORY

Negro and White Help Exploited in Va.

(By a Worker Correspondent)
DETROIT. (By Mail).—The Chrysler corporation, one of the large automobile concerns of Detroit, cares nothing for the poor slaves who toil in its plants. The arrangement of time clocks is haphazard. 7 time clocks being crowded into a room far too small, to accommodate that number. This causes much crowding, when some 3000 people leave the plant, mostly between 4:30 and 5:30 p. m.

Toilets, what few there are, are kept clean enough, but there are only about half enough. There are two on each floor, one at each end of a room, at least 400 feet long. Each will accommodate no more than 10 people, and some 200 workers work on each floor.

Drinking fountains are not provided in sufficient numbers, there being only three fountains on each floor. Some times, especially after eating lunch you must wait at least 10 minutes, to get a drink of water.

The most noticeable lack of convenience, is the poor washing facilities, one wash basin only, being provided for the 200 men, working on my floor. This basin has only 3 faucets on each side. By crowding up, about 14 to 16 men can wash up at the same time. Either one must spend from 10 minutes to a half hour waiting his turn at the wash basin, or go home with the grime covering all the exposed surface of his skin. No hot water is ever provided to wash up, there being no hot water faucets, only cold.

—A CHRYSLER WORKER.

Virginia

Farm Conditions Wretched.

(By a Worker Correspondent).
RICHMOND, Va., (By Mail).—Working conditions on the two dairy farms of Mitchell Bros., at Richmond, Va., are far from what they should be.

They employ from ten to twelve men, eight or nine of whom are Negroes. The Negroes receive \$35 a month with board and lodging. One old man gets only \$20 a month, altho he does as much work as any of the others. Those not boarding get \$55, and a shack situated on the farm. The white workers receive the same pay, and sometimes five or ten dollars a month more.

15 Hours a Day.

The number of the working hours are so many that no effort is ever made to count them. Up at 4 a. m. or 4:30 at the latest on week-days; on Sundays 5 a. m. One half hour for breakfast. One half to one hour for lunch, after which you work until 6:30 or 8 p. m. Then supper. A maximum of fifteen hours and a minimum of thirteen, with from seven to eight hours every Sunday.

Beans, fat pork, wheat biscuits and black-rasp molasses three times a day. Lean meat, butter, bread, dessert or

Major Murdered Wife



Major C. Clyde Campbell, a former army man, was reading a religious tract in a Philadelphia lodging house run by the Volunteers of America when police walked in and arrested him for the murder of his wife. Campbell has admitted he hammered his wife to death in a New York hotel last week in what he called a "suicide pact." He says he lost his nerve over carrying out his part of the bargain. Campbell is shown above at the left, and his slain wife Mary at the right.

cake, very rarely served, sometimes of a Sunday afternoon.

Endanger Workers' Lives.

Mitchell Bros. make no effort to properly equip or manage their farms. Rusty and worn-out machinery, broken equipment fastened together with wire, barns and buildings in a half-tumbled-down shape. All this causes numerous small accidents. Recently two of the silos were blown down because they were not properly anchored.

Agricultural wage laborers are practically unorganized. By building a strong and thoro organization these excessive hours, poor board, lodging and low wages can be done away with.

—A. H.

New York

Show-Up Harvard Shoe Plant.

(By a Worker Correspondent).

Been fired out of the Harvard Shoe Factory. Piece work system. Prices rotten. Trimming cutters would rather play poker than work. Make three or four dollars a day. Pay for all damaged shoes; the company keeps them. Come in when you please, quit when you want. Plenty of lights so you can work all night. Chance to get graft if you are a sucker and a squealer. Try to organize this shop. "What we need is a god damn union."

—A SHOE WORKER.

Ontario Government Ignores Blast Cause

TIMMINS, Ont., Feb. 14.—The bodies of the last of the 39 miners killed in the fire last Friday at the Hollinger gold mine were brought out yesterday. The fire is reported to have burned itself out.

No steps towards determining what negligence on the Hollinger Company's part caused the fire have been taken by the provincial government thus far.

FOR MINERS' RELIEF.

WILLISTON, N. D., Feb. 14.—A basket social to raise funds for the striking miners was held here by the workers of Stony Creek township.

CHARITY AID IS FORCED ON POOR SAILORS AT SEA

Shoe Employee Appeals for Union

(By a Worker Correspondent)

HONOLULU, Hawaii, (By Mail).—With thousands of seamen tramping the water-fronts of every port in the United States, broke and hungry, our masters find it easy to bleed the few of us who are fortunate enough to be working for a miserable wage.

Their latest exploit proves the efficiency of the ways and means committee of Wall Street.

Force Money From Sailors.

The captains of all ships sailing out of Pacific Coast ports are instructed to enroll their crews in the Red Cross. They are given buttons and membership cards to sell to their crew. This is done while the men are at sea. The crew is checked up by means of the crew-list so that the captain knows those who did not respond to his first call for enrollment and he interview these individually and makes sure that all his subordinates have joined up before he gets into port where the company officials have an opportunity to check-up on the crew list.

If the captain has a 100 per cent Red Cross enrollment it adds to his reputation with the company.

From \$1 to \$3 Apiece.

On my ship all hands have joined paying one dollar apiece. Some even paid two and three dollars. Those who paid more than the minimum were either talked into paying more or were looking for favors.

I don't know exactly how many ships are sailing out of Pacific ports or the number of men they carry, but I am sure that the sums collected must run into many thousands of dollars.

This is how the Mississippi flood fund is raised. We pay the officials thru whose hands our hard-earned money goes. And we pay for the government's criminal negligence in the Mississippi Valley.

Who Takes Care of Sailors?

I should like to ask the Red Cross the following question:

Question: When the seamen in every port of the United States are on the beach hungry and sleeping out in the cold, (yes, even in prosperous America), who cares for them?

Answer: No one. When there are not too many of them the police might take them in for a night. But generally the police only taunt them, poking them in the ribs with their nightsticks while they are trying to snatch a few hours sleep.

Yours for the recognition of the Soviet Union!

—J. H.

(Ed.: The above letter was written at sea on the Pacific voyage of a California oil tanker and mailed by the seaman correspondent when the vessel docked in the Hawaiian Islands.

Worker's Close Shave



Following the drowning of his fellow worker in the removal of 325-ton draw span of the Newtown creek while thousands watched, Thomas Casey fell into the creek on the Queens end of the bridge when a cable on which it was pulling suddenly became loosened. He swam to a bridge fender 100 feet away, where he clung until help came. He is shown above being rescued. His fellow worker was not so fortunate.

Michigan

Exploit Young Leather Workers.

(By a Worker Correspondent).

DETROIT, (By Mail).—Exploited in a most brutal manner by the boss, foreman and other heads, the young workers in a Detroit fancy leather factory have declared, in a letter to the local Federation of Labor that they "could no longer stand upon them by the bosses, and unless something is done they'll be forced to take some desperate action."

The factory employs about 50 young boys and girls from the ages of 12 to 18 years and a very few adults who are experts in the line. The work is very dull and monotonous, in some instances even hard to those who are forced to tolerate the nerve-wrecking noise of the leather-sewing machines. The place, altho light, is always dirty and dusty and the odor from the freshly dyed leather is always around the workers. Most of the young workers are forced to work in a sitting position with their backs bent down.

Girls often faint after working in that position for a few hours straight.

The wages range from \$8.00 to \$15.00 and altho the regular working day is 9 hours, yet due to these "bread and water" wages they are compelled to work overtime three or four times a week if they are to meet their expenses.

—A LEATHER WORKER.

DRAMA

Deems Taylor Discusses Russian Folk-Music

DEEMS TAYLOR, music critic and composer played, sang, and talked about Russian folk-songs before two thousand enthusiastic listeners, many of them Russians, Monday afternoon at the Russian exposition at 110 West 57th Street. He gave a long list of composers who have utilized Russian folk melodies in their serious works, naming particularly Tchaikovsky, Moussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff and Beethoven.

To illustrate the epic songs of Russia, Taylor sang to his own accompaniment, "The Legend of the Young Nightingale," which he said Rimsky-Korsakoff had embodied in his opera "Sadko." "The Conscrip's Return," used by Beethoven in the finale to his Strong Quartet in F Major, was given as typical of the songs of bandits.

"No other nation has such an immense body of folk-songs," said Taylor. "There are fully ten thousand in Russia alone, besides countless more in Siberia, the Caucasus, etc. In no other nation do the songs pertain so closely to the day's occupations. No other are as poetic, or as strong, simple, direct or free from sentimentality."

Taylor's talk was followed by a song recital by Dora Rose, soprano, whose program included "The Soldier's Bride," by Rachmaninoff; "Slumber Song," by Gretchaninoff; and "Kalinka," a folk song.

As the conclusion of its three week's program of music, the Russian Cultural Exposition will present tonight the Balalaika Orchestra of the Anton Chechov Society.

"MAYA" OPENS AT THE COMEDY THEATRE FEBRUARY 21.

"Maya," the play by Simon Gantillon which ran for more than a year in Paris and is at present one of the outstanding successes in London, will be presented next Tuesday night at the Comedy Theatre. This will be the third production of the Actor-Managers this season. Aline McMahon, who began her career at The Neighborhood Playhouse, will play the part of Bella which was created in Paris by Marguerite Jomois.

The translation of "Maya" has been made by Ernest Boyd. Agnes Morgan is directing the production and Aline Bernstein has designed the set. The play is a study of Woman.

The London company of "The Trial of Mary Dugan," Bayard Veiller's melodrama now playing at the National Theatre, started rehearsals yesterday under the direction of Guthrie McClintic. The company, headed by Genevieve Tobin and Morgan Farley, will sail for England in two weeks.

DRAMA

Deems Taylor Discusses Russian Folk-Music



With George M. Cohan in his own musical show "The Merry Malones" at Erlanger's Theatre.

Broadway Briefs

Marion Gering, who staged the new comedy, "So Am I," at the Comedy Theatre, will direct two more plays for Schiffer and Shifrin, its producers. The first will be a new Russian play, "The Steppes," by Basil Vassilievich. Mr. Gering was formerly director for the Meyerhold Theatre, Moscow.

Winthrop Ames yesterday received a letter from John Galsworthy in which the English writer stated that he has not retired from writing plays, and asked that the impression that "Escape" is his farewell to the theatre be denied.

James B. Fagan, author of "And So to Bed," will produce here "The Cherry Orchard," the comedy by Anton Chekov. The production will parallel that staged by Mr. Fagan in London, where it ran for six months.

DELEGATION TO USSR TO SPEAK AT CHICAGO FRI.

Brohpy and Haessler to Repeat Findings

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 14.—Members of the first American Trade Union delegation to visit the Soviet Union will speak at a mass meeting Friday evening at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland Blvd. and Van Buren Street.

John Brohpy, of the United Mine Workers of America, Paul Douglas, of the University of Chicago faculty, Peter Jensen, of the Machinists' Union, Lillian Herstein of the Women's Trade Union League, and Levin, of Philadelphia, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, will tell about their tour through the U. S. S. R.

Carl Haessler of the Federated Press, who accompanied the Rank and File Delegation, which sailed for the Soviet Union immediately after the first delegation returned, will discuss the findings of the second delegation.

Officials for Pinchot

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 14.—Petitions for the nomination of ex-governor Pinchot for United States senator are being circulated in 15 counties by officials comprising the legislative committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, it was learned yesterday from J. A. Fox, a member of the committee. Altho Pinchot, who is expected to run on the republican ticket, states that he has not given his consent as yet, it is known that P. Stephen Stahlnecker, his secretary, has been sounding sentiment as to his popularity in various parts of the state.

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- 3210 (Mignon-Overture (Thomas), Part 1 and 2.
- 12 in. 1.25 (Grand Symphony Orchestra.
- Mignon is a delightfully tuneful opera. The overture as an independent concert selection has always been very popular as it abounds in the delicacy and grace for which Thomas the composer was famous.
- 3211 (Raymond-Overture (Thomas), Part 1 and 2.
- 12 in. 1.25 (Grand Symphony Orchestra.
- The electrical Raymond Overture has all the reality of a concert performance.
- 3212 (Trio No. 1 in D Minor (Mendelssohn), Andante con moto tranquillo. Edith Lorand Trio.
- 12 in. 1.25 (Trio No. 1 in D Minor (Mendelssohn), Scherzo. Edith Lorand Trio.
- 5123 (The Battle Symphony or Wellington's Victory at Vittoria. Played by Dr. Weissman and the Orchestra of the State Opera House, Berlin.
- 5129 (Er der Herrliche von allen (Schumann) Emmy Bettendorff, Soprano with piano.
- 5130 (Du Ring an meinem Finger (Schumann) Emmy Bettendorff, Soprano with piano.
- 5130 (Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg (Prize Song "Morgenlich leuchtend), Rich. Wagner. Carl Martin Oehman, Tenor with Orchestra.
- 5130 (Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg (Am stillen Herd zur Winterzeit) Carl Martin Oehman, Tenor with Orchestra.
- 5131 (Don Juan-Overture (Mozart), Part 1 and 2. Dr. Weissman & the Orch. of the State Opera House, Berlin.
- 5127 (Aida (Verdi), 2nd Act, 2nd Scene: "Gloria all' Egitto, ad Iside," Part 1 and 2. Berlin State Opera House Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Eduard Morike, Emmy Bettendorff, leading first soprano.
- 5128 (Cavalleria Rusticana (Mascagni), "Regina coeli, Inextinguibile (Easter Hymn), Part 1 and 2. Emmy Bettendorff, Soprano with Berlin State Opera Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Eduard Morike.
- 5128 (Light Cavalry (Suppe), Overture, Part 1 and 2. Grand Symphony Orchestra.
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Militant Labor Denounces Matthew Woll, Bar Association "Formula"

BAR PROPOSAL IS SHOWN AS DRIVE AGAINST WORKERS

(Continued from Page One)

Bar Association, first initiated in a suggestion from the Department of Labor at Washington of which the millionaire Sec'y, James J. Davis, is the head. The move, it is understood, was first primarily directed against the mine workers. President Coolidge, it is recalled, once threw out such a suggestion. Its provisions have since undergone a change and the "formula" would now cover the whole labor movement. Its chief purpose is to prevent the organization of the millions of unorganized workers particularly in the basic industries, a move which the big trusts recognize is inevitable in the immediate future.

By setting up the whole force of the press, "public" opinion and the power of the reactionary labor machine against what will undoubtedly be declared as "outlaw" strikes, the unorganized workers can be prevented from all attempts at organization, it is pointed out. In fact this is precisely what has been the experience of the workers in Canada where a similar law is now in operation.

Cohen, the chief sponsor for the proposed anti-strike law, was for a number of years the legal advisor of the employers in the clothing industry and as such was one of the bitter enemies of the workers. He is now playing the role of a "public spirited" citizen. Another chief mover for the law within the Bar Association is the president of that body, Chas. S. Whitman, former district attorney, and at one time attorney for the Interboro Rapid Transit Company which has fought labor organization for twenty-five years.

Denouncing the American Bar Association proposal for a national anti-strike law which has been endorsed by open-shoppers and certain of the reactionary labor officials, William Z. Foster, national secretary of the Trade Union Educational League and leader of the 1919 steel strike, yesterday issued the following statement:

"Nothing to Gain.

"Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, does not speak for American labor when he says that it regards as 'the first rays of sunshine' the American Bar Association's proposal for laws to enforce arbitration agreements through the courts and interfere in

Trade Unions Rallying to the Labor Defense Bazaar

Labor unions and fraternal organizations are responding generously to the call of the New York Section of the International Labor Defense, 789 Broadway, to cooperate with the I. L. D. in its annual bazaar which will be held from March 7 to 11 at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. Many of these organizations will have booths of their own at which articles of international variety will be on sale at prices that will not tax too heavily the pocketbooks of the proletarian visitors at the bazaar.

Unions Prepare Booths.

Among the unions that will have booths at the bazaar are the Cap-makers' Union, the Millinery Workers' Union and the Jewelry Makers' Union, who will have articles of their own making on sale. A number of I. L. D. branches are also actively engaged in preparing booths. They include the Sacco-Vanzetti Branch, the Yorkville English Branch, the Yorkville Hungarian Branch, German Branch 43, the Finnish Branches, the Czechoslovak Branch, the Newark Branch and the Japanese Branch. Bishop and Mrs. William Montgomery Brown will also have a booth and these will be a booth displaying imported handmade Russian articles contributed by the women workers of the sanitation department of the Kremlin and the workers of a number of factories in Soviet Russia.

Need Is Urgent.

The renewal of the attack on the DAILY WORKER has spurred efforts at the International Labor Defense to assure the success of the annual bazaar.

"All workers and working class organizations should do all in their power to help us repel this new attack on the right of the unions to strike.

"Not only does labor have nothing to gain from the so-called 'industrial peace plan' worked out by a subcommittee of the American Bar Association in co-operation with an American Federation of Labor committee headed by Matthew Woll, but we regard the entire scheme as a proposal for anti-strike legislation, in which a corrupt union officialdom can sell out in perpetuity its union membership, binding them by an arbitration agreement which the courts will ruthlessly enforce, with sentences to prison for all who oppose it."

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Branch 4, Section 7.

L. Olkin will talk on the "Life and Work of Lenin" at the meeting of Branch 4, Section 7, tonight at 8:30 p. m. at 1940 Benson Ave., Brooklyn.

3-E FDE.

FDE, 3E will meet tonight at 6:15 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

Gomez Lectures Tonight.

Manuel Gomez will lecture on "The War Danger" tonight at 8:30 p. m. at 2700 Bronx Park, E.

International Branch, Section 1.

The International Branch, Section 1 will meet tonight at 7:30 p. m. at 60 St. Marks Place.

Lecture on Washington and Lincoln.

"Washington, Lincoln and the Working Class" will be the topic of a lecture by Hyman Gordon tonight at 8 p. m. at 48 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Greenpoint Section, Young Workers League.

7-F Subsection AC, Section 1.

7-F SS AC Section 1 will meet tonight at 60 St. Marks Place at 8 p. m. All members of the unit must attend.

Section 5, Attention!

A meeting of the functionaries of Section 5 will be held tonight at 8:30 p. m. at 2075 Clinton Ave.

Section 2, Attention.

A meeting of unemployed will be held today at 2 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St.

Section 4-A.

Section 4-A will meet tomorrow at 8 p. m. at 142 E. 103rd St.

Yudich Lectures Tonight.

Paul Yudich, labor editor, The Freiheit, will lecture on "Present Conditions in the American Labor Movement" tonight at 8:30 o'clock at the meeting of FDI at 124 E. 16th St.

Public Speaking Class

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A course in public speaking will be given at the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St., Tuesdays at 7 p. m., by Harry Blake. An ability to speak English fluently and without a marked accent is a prerequisite for this course.

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CITY MOVES TO POSTPONE FARE RAISE BY I. R. T.

Announce Deal On to Purchase B.-M.T.

(Continued from Page One)

The arm of the law for protection from the weapons of violence.

"Law-Loving" Quackenbush.

In this connection, it is recalled, that James L. Quackenbush, the author of the bill which thus appeals to the law for protection against the "violence" of his dangerous enemies in the city hall is the same individual who in 1916 at the time the police were beating up the striking traction workers remarked: "About all the law that is required in this case will be found at the end of a policeman's billy."

The three injunctions secured by the city and the Transit Commission were issued by Supreme Court Justice Glennon. One was to prevent a fare increase, another to enforce the contract between the city and the Interborough and a third to act as a sort of emergency brake should the company seek to violate any other law. All injunctions are returnable before Justice Glennon on Monday, and in that point it is hinted lies the whole question of what game the city officials are now playing.

Tammany Not To Be Trusted.

For no one who is sophisticated as to Tammany Hall politics will believe, observers say, that the city officials who are actually playing the traction company's game really intend to prevent the increased fare move.

The rejection by the Transit Commission of the new increased fare schedules requested by the Interborough was expected and comes as no surprise. It was necessary, it is believed, in order to place the matter within the jurisdiction of the courts.

May Buy B.-M. T.

The announcement of these moves by the city followed closely upon the heels of an earlier announcement by Undermyer that negotiations had been completed for the purchase of the whole of the B.-M. T. system which, it is stated, will be included with the new subways now being built by the city. All details have been agreed upon except the one of price, it was stated.

Inasmuch as the difference between the actual investment by the B.-M. T. and the figure which it claims to have invested is a small 75 or 100 millions of dollars, there may be some adjustment necessary before the little matter of price is settled.

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BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 174, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.
Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 245 E. 84 St., Room 12
Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd
Sunday, 10 A. M.
Employment Bureau open every day
at 6 P. M.

JOINT DEFENSE MASS MEETING CALLED; CLOAKMAKERS REPULSE RIGHT WING

A general conference of all work-
ers' organizations has been called for
Thursday by the Joint Defense and
Relief Committee of the Cloakmakers
and Furriers. The conference will be
opened Thursday evening at the
headquarters of Dressmakers' Local
22, 16 W. 21st Street.

The Defense Committee has sent
out invitations to unions, Workmen's
Circle branches, working women's
clubs, cooperatives, workers' clubs
and all other progressive workers' or-
ganizations. The committee in charge
of arrangements has asked all sym-
pathetic labor organizations to send
three delegates each. Those organi-
zations who will not meet before
Thursday for the election of dele-
gates are requested to be repre-
sented by their officials.

For Defense.

The conference will be a mobiliza-
tion of all the forces possible in order
to fight for the release of those
workers who are now imprisoned for
their union activities, and those who
are in danger of imprisonment.

In addition to acting for the nine
Mineola defendants the Joint De-
fense conference will organize a cam-
paign to obtain the release of Sam
Kurland and Sam Gold, furriers in
Sing Sing Prison under one-year sen-
tences. They were convicted on
framed-up evidence growing out of
the 1927 strike.

Ben Gold, of the Furriers Union,
and Louis Hyman and Joseph Bor-
achovich, of the Cloakmakers Joint
Board will report on the status of
the struggle with the employers and
the right wing.

Right Wing Repulsed.

Discouraged by the reception they
received from the workers in the
cloak market, according to militant
unionists, the right wing forces in
the cloakmakers' union thus far this
week has not sent a strong arm
squad to the shop of Lashovitch and
Co., 247 W. 87th St., as they threat-
ened last week. The right wing sent
squad of thugs nearly every day
last week to stop the workers in that
shop from going to work and to force
them to register in the right wing

Pants Sale

10,000 PAIR PANTS
\$3.95 and up
Well hand tailored to
match every coat and
vest. The largest se-
lection of Pants in N.
Y. City. Also Pants
to order from a se-
lection of 50,000 patterns
of imported and do-
mestic fabrics, at very
reasonable prices.
Quality and workman-
ship guaranteed.

R. & G.

47-53 Delancey St., bet. Forsyth &
Eldridge Sts.—Open Sat. & Sunday.

Winter Vacation
In
Camp Nitgedaiget
BEACON, N. Y.

Social Entertainments.—Skating Rink.
Steam Heated Spacious Rooms.—Deli-
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ONLY SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER WEEK.

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MARY WOLFE
STUDENT OF THE DAMROSCH
CONSERVATORY
PIANO LESSONS
at her studio
49 WADSWORTH TERRACE
Telephone Lorraine 6881
Will also call at student's home.

No Tip—Union Barber Shop
77 FIFTH AVE.
Bet. 15th and 16th Streets
NEW YORK CITY
Individual Sanitary Service by Ex-
ports. LADIES' HAIR BOBBING
SPECIALISTS.
Patronize a Comradely Barber Shop.

OKINS Drug Store
White Plains cor. Allerton Av.
BEST SERVICE
TO CO-OPERATIVE DWELLERS.

STENOGRAPHER
WANTED.
Must be capable. Write to Box
44, Daily Worker, 33 First St.
New York.

WANTED:
A Good Stenographer
To start work immediately. Must
be a Party or Youth member.
Address: Daily Worker, Box X 10.

CO-OPERATIVE REPAIR SHOP
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Shoes Repaired
Suits Pressed While U Wait

LEARN PATTERNAKING
Learn designing, copying, pattern-
making, grading dresses, cloaks,
for garments, also children clothing.
Complete courses at low prices.
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CUTTING SCHOOL
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HARLEM WORKERS HELPING MINERS

Trade unions, workers' benevolent
and fraternal organizations and social
clubs of Harlem will meet at the Har-
lem Conference for Miners' Relief to-
night at 8 at 143 E. 103rd St. The
Harlem Conference was called by the
Harlem Provisional Committee for
Miners' Relief for the purpose of
forming a permanent relief organiza-
tion to represent the workers of Har-
lem.

The organizations represented at
tonight's conference will also send
delegates to the city conference for
miners' relief, at the Labor Temple,
244 E. 14th St., Saturday at 4 p. m.

The workers of the Broadway Den-
tal Laboratory, New York, have con-
tributed \$23 for miners' relief thru
the Workers' International Relief, 1
Union Square, which is cooperating
with the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Colo-
rado Miners' Relief Committee.

WORKERS HURT IN
2 CRASHES HERE

A street car motorman and a sub-
way guard were among the most
seriously injured in two traffic crash-
es yesterday in which approximately
45 workers were hurt. One collision
took place in Harlem and the other
in the Bronx.

Fifteen workers were hurt when
two local elevated trains met in a
rear end collision at

THE DAILY WORKER

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Defending Radio Stoolpigeonism in the Name of Debs— The Latest Infamy of Socialist Party Leaders

"Free speech for stoolpigeons in institutions paid for by workers" is the latest slogan of The New Leader, official organ of the socialist party.

WEVD, the radio station erected to the memory of Gene Debs, allowed one J. R. O'Brien to defend the conquest of Nicaragua thru its broadcasting apparatus recently and The New Leader for February 11 compliments the management and remarks:

"The station is living up to its claim that all opinions can be expressed through it and it is the only station in this country of which this can be said."

O'Brien is a professional stoolpigeon and agent-provocateur of the lowest type. The New Leader claims that he spoke for the American Legion and if this is so it means only that O'Brien has attached himself to this fascist organization because it offers him an opportunity to get its backing for his stoolpigeon activities.

In 1920-21 O'Brien was acting as a police informer among the Irish Republicans and in such organizations of revolutionary workers as Irish American Labor League. At the height of the prosecutions which followed the Palmer raids and during the crisis created by the Wall Street explosion and the attempt of William J. Burns to use it for new persecutions, O'Brien was connected with and speaking for such anti-labor organizations as the Constitutional Defense League, the National Security League, etc. O'Brien was shrieking for the jailing and deportation of all workers who did not accept the mass arrests and the open shop drive as a blessing.

O'Brien also maintained close connections with Harold Lord Varney, the miserable degenerate who left the I. W. W., became a government spy and who specialized in turning over Irish and Hindu revolutionists to the British authorities.

From time to time O'Brien has tried to set himself up in business as the head of an independent stoolpigeon agency but these attempts apparently were not successful since he always turns up as the agent of some established anti-working-class spy and propaganda agency.

The body of Debs, the grand old fighter who was hounded by stoolpigeons to the day of his death, must have turned over in his grave as the voice of a professional provocateur went out from the station which bears his name. Many crimes have been committed in the name of free speech but this latest action of the socialist party bureaucracy is not only a crime against the working class but an insult to the memory of Debs and to every working class fighter living and dead.

By what process of reasoning does The New Leader arrive at the conclusion that to allow a known stoolpigeon to use the Debs radio station to defend the rape of Nicaragua and the mass murder of Nicaraguans by Wall Street imperialism is a service to the masses who must make war against imperialist war?

From every other station in the United States (with the possible exception of the station of the Chicago Federation of Labor) go speeches upholding Wall Street and its Government in their bloody imperialistic Nicaraguan adventure. If the Debs station is anything else than a camouflaged adjunct of the imperialist propaganda apparatus it is its duty to announce that no defense of American invasion of Nicaragua will be permitted thru its channels. It is not the task of working-class institutions in war situations to prove a devotion to free speech in the abstract but to use to their capacity their power to counteract the flood of imperialist propaganda.

The socialist bureaucrats of WEVD have permitted one of the lowest varieties of stoolpigeon to justify the war on Nicaragua and have laid the basis for an appeal for enlistments in the army and navy of Wall Street being broadcasted from the station that bears the name of the revolutionist who served three years in Atlanta for his opposition to imperialist war.

If the socialist party leadership puts free speech in the abstract before struggle against imperialist war then they will certainly allow recruiting appeals to be broadcasted. This will clinch still further their claim to be "the only sincere advocates of free speech."

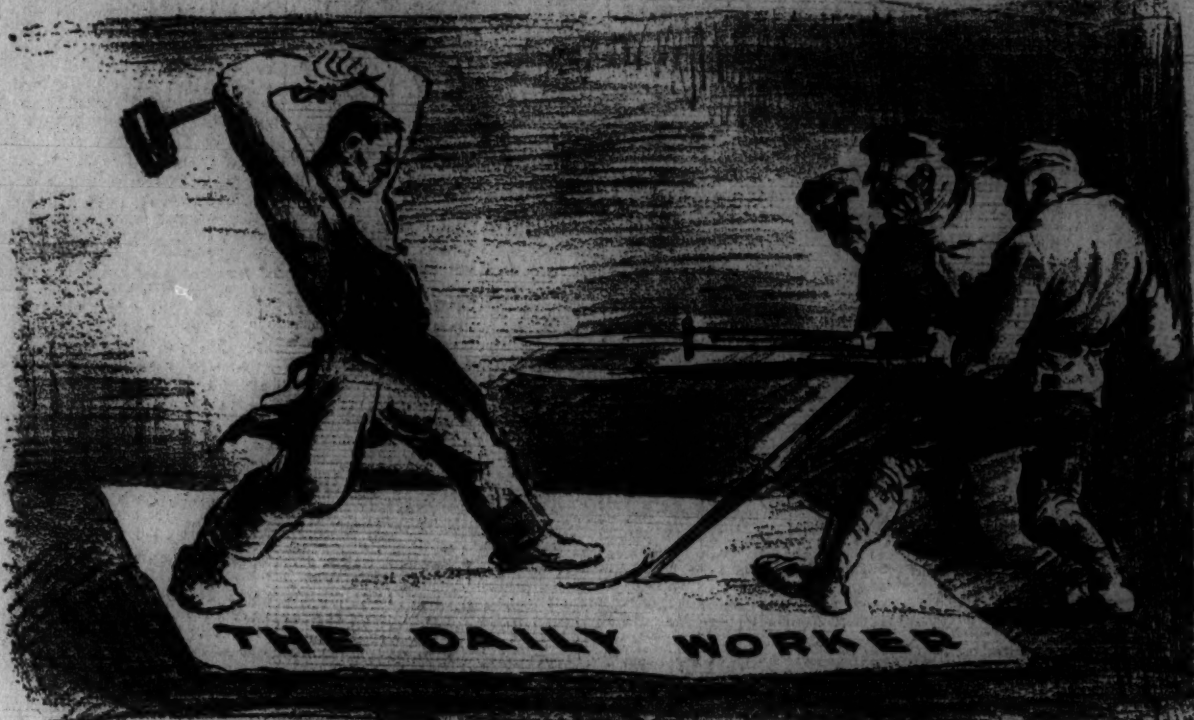
The right of way given to O'Brien, the professional stoolpigeon, by a radio station which claims to have a workingclass character, for the purpose of strengthening Wall Street's war program, is a nauseating incident but no accident. It is an infallible indication of what is to be expected from the socialist party leadership as the war plans of American imperialism mature and the masses begin to mobilize for struggle against them.

Masking themselves with pacifist and democratic phrases these socialist leaders will act as agents of the imperialist war machine. The O'Brien incident and the shameless defense of their action by The New Leader occurs while only a "little" imperialist war is in progress. But as is the case with the army and navy of imperialism in Nicaragua, the "little" war is preliminary training for a big one. The recent exercise in radio stoolpigeonism by the socialist party leaders while this "little" war goes on is a setting-up exercise to fit them for more ambitious efforts when the big war breaks out.

The Debs station must either be rescued from the hands of imperialism's "socialists" or exposed as a camouflaged Wall Street propaganda outpost.

Stoolpigeonism in the name of Debs should arouse those workers who still accept the leadership of the socialist party to stern protest against the use of the glorious Debs tradition by socialist party bureaucrats against the interests of the working class.

FIGHT FOR THE "DAILY"



Capitalism, thru jingo organizations, is trying to smash The DAILY WORKER. Help the American working class, by helping the "Daily."

Men and Dogs in New York

By H. M. WICKS.

THOUSANDS of impoverished men stand in breadlines on the Bowery and the Lower East Side in this, the wealthiest city of the world. In the bitter cold of winter masses of half-clothed, hungry men are huddled together for hours in the bread-lines that grow longer with each passing day, waiting like docile beasts for their crust of bread and cup of swill that passes for coffee.

The capitalist press canvassed a few of the missions on Sunday and found the totals at each of the six leading ones higher than at any previous time since the close of the world war. As early as two o'clock in the afternoon a breadline begins to form in the Bowery between Houston and First Street, just one block from the office of The DAILY WORKER. In the terrific storm of a week ago thousands of men stood in that one breadline, soaked to the skin and chilled to the bone in the bitter driving sleet that was falling. Slowly, almost imperceptibly those who had stood for hours passed into the filthy, smelly dump called a relief station, ravenously gnawed the crust of garbage, gulped a cup of black liquid and passed into the bleak night. As the hours of the night slowly vanished the pile of bread-crusts grew smaller. When it disappeared completely, there were still hundreds of men who had patiently and silently stood on the bread-line who were told that there was nothing for them. Still many of them stood, they had no place to go. They had guessed wrong in their blind desire to secure a bite of bread. The other bread-lines were closed; they could not again try to obtain relief from the line until the next day.

BUT the unemployed men, denied even the crust of bread because they were not in the line early enough, did not stand there contemplating their fate very long. The people who conduct the "relief station" had notified the police that closing time was near and that many would have to be turned away. To permit hungry men to stand too long after they realized they could not obtain even the most meagre crust might result in demonstrations that would be highly unpleasant reading for those who still prate about "Coolidge prosperity."

Hungry men, brought together in the hope of obtaining a scrap of garbage to eat, and then refused even that, might together discuss their plight, and decide to try to obtain something from the elegant shops a few blocks away. Masses of men, impelled by hunger, have been known to smash shop windows to obtain food. They have broken into churches and public buildings to find shelter. The docility of the men on the bread-lines might vanish in the course of mass discussion. So almost simultaneously with the devouring of the last crust by some ravenous worker unable to obtain employment, the uniformed minions of "law and order" appear and brutally disperse the remainder of the breadline, careful always to prevent the forming of even small groups. Then the individuals drag their weary feet along the Bowery, under the shadow of the "L," trying to find doorways in which they may stand during the remainder of the miserable night.

BESIDES these tens of thousands who haunt the breadlines, there are other thousands who still manage to shelter themselves and families in

houses, apartments and tenements, but who daily visit the slave market applying anxiously to the employment sharks for a chance to earn a living. The homes of these workers beggar description. A few weeks' idleness means intense poverty and indescribable suffering. Countless thousands of children go to school hungry every day in New York and other cities throughout the country. In times of unemployment the pangs of hunger know deeper. Each evening women and children, wives of the unemployed men, wait anxiously the return of the father who has been in search of a job, only to be plunged deeper into the slough of despair. Four million, or nearly ten per cent of the total number of workers in the United States are unemployed, according to statistics a month old. Another million, or two, must have been added since these figures were gathered. But figures alone can never depict the actual devastation of unemployment. When millions of men are out of employment it means many more millions of human beings dependent upon them suffer hunger, misery and degradation.

WHILE the breadlines grow ever longer in the Bowery and the Lower East Side, a short distance away, on Park Avenue, Riverside Drive, and other nests of parasites, those who have reaped millions off the unpaid labor of the working class, a part of which now comprises the unemployed army, daily give to their wives or other kept women, millions of dollars in platinum, diamond and pearl baubles. One kept lady on Park Avenue receives from a Wall Street banker a gift to adorn her hair that would feed ten thousand men for a week.

Back in the Bowery Mission, 800 men sat on Sunday and listened to the ignorant-bellowing of a pulpist pounder who told them that God would provide for them and that the institutions of today are ordained by God. Before they were permitted to receive a travesty of sandwiches and coffee. But comparisons between those who live in idleness, luxury and debauchery off the wealth created by the workers, and the army of unemployed is a commonplace. We will pursue that comparison no further.

LET us make another comparison. Madison Square Garden is warm and comfortable—even gorgeous—these days. Two thousand dogs are at this moment being ministered to by paid servants of the plutocracy. They do not have to listen to poisonous talks to the effect that if they are good dogs, content with their existence here upon earth they will go to a dog heaven where there is warmth, brightness, an abundance of fresh-killed meat and plenty of healthful fresh milk. They get all that and more and none of them ever stands in a breadline one second. Not one of the lackeys that care for the Madison Square dogs would dare offer one of them the food that men on the Bowery stand for hours in the hope of getting.

These 2,000 dogs are assembled at Madison Square Garden for the annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club. It is one of the events of the season for the nabobs of the country. The temperature of the place that shelters the dogs is kept at a certain point so that the health of the dogs is not endangered. The bitch dogs are objects of special care, because they must become mothers of

the future thoroughbreds. The suggestion that the same care be bestowed upon working class mothers would be considered intolerable impudence.

DOG for dog and man for man the dogs have a far better time of it in New York. Even the capitalist state, the instrument of oppression that exists for the special purpose of perpetuating economic inequalities, has laws against cruelty to animals, and would penalize any person who forced a dog to stand for hours, soaking wet and cold in a blizzard before being permitted a bite to eat. Nor would the owners of the dogs now on exhibition at Madison Square Garden consent to permit their whelps to inhabit, even for one night, the miserable quarters that shelter families of the working class.

This contrast between dogs and men under capitalism is glaring in its inequalities. The working class is not considered the equal of the ruling class. We are not even considered the equals of the dogs of the ruling class.

In face of such contrasts as the Bowery and Madison Square Garden this week we are told that it is sinful to preach class hatred; that the capitalists are nice people and that we ought not to despise them; that all of us are products of our environment. Sentimentalists and preachers of dirty sermons to the working class forget that the present system of capitalist exploitation which reduces human beings to a condition inferior to that of dogs is maintained precisely by that capitalist class through the use of its government—police, army, courts, hangmen, and the rest of the array that makes up its executive and legislative and judicial branches—and that the working class must come to loath and despise the system and its beneficiaries as its implacable enemy that must be destroyed before

we have a world where workers will be considered as good as dogs.

EVERY effort must be made by the advanced section of the labor movement, the left wing and by that motive force of militant labor struggles, our Workers (Communist) Party to organize the unemployed workers into Unemployed Councils throughout the whole country and put forward insistent demands, not requests, for relief of the unemployed workers and their families.

If Madison Square Garden and other public buildings can be used for dog shows they can be used to shelter unemployed and homeless workers. The masses of workers on the breadlines must be mobilized to march in thousands and tens of thousands and force the opening of the churches and other public buildings as places of shelter. A special fund for unemployment insurance should be raised by a tax on the industries of the state and nation. Public works should be started and men employed at full union wages and those not able to obtain work should also receive union wages. Public schools should be forced to feed the children of unemployed parents and no landlord should be permitted to evict the family of an unemployed worker. The labor unions should instantly begin the inauguration of shorter hours, without wage cuts, in order to enable a larger number of workers to be employed.

Every effort must be put forth to mobilize the army of the unemployed into the class-conscious labor movement in order to strengthen the revolutionary forces of the United States so that we can bring nearer the day when the masses will avenge their degradation by defeating the capitalist class and its government and proceeding to destroy the very soil upon which capitalism grows.

Poverty and Prosperity—Charity and the Poor

By BILL DUNNE.

DURING the period of "prosperity" now ending, the weight of the material put out by the capitalist propaganda machine has been so heavy that it has almost smothered criticism of the daily effects of the capitalist system manifested in the living conditions of the masses.

Now that unemployment is increasing and the Labor Bureau, Inc., estimates the unemployed army at 4,000,000, a slackening of production is noticeable in practically all basic industries, there are appearing once more the surveys of living conditions, income minimum budgets worked out by various "social welfare" organizations.

Such a survey has been made recently in Philadelphia—a typical Atlantic seaboard city containing practically all kinds of industry from textiles to locomotive building. The survey is based upon 552 families applying for aid to a charitable organization.

Eighty-eight per cent of the heads of the families cited were earning less than the \$38.15 per week which the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research fixed as the "cost of living" income consistent with a "decent living minimum" for a family of five. The lowest possible budget for a family of five in Philadelphia has been fixed at \$22.57. It is allocated as follows:

Rent		\$6
Food, \$8, Milk, \$1.82		\$9.82
Fuel, Light, Ice		\$1.75
Clothing		\$4
Household Incidentals		\$5
Insurance		\$5
Total		\$22.57

A glance at this budget is sufficient to show its utter inadequacy for anything except a miserable existence. Yet it is on such budgets as these that arguments as to the extent of poverty in America are based.

But even below this starvation level for a family of five the survey disclosed another stratum consisting of 79 families, out of 552 studied, whose income was less than \$20 per week. It must also be noted that the weekly income figures give an exaggerated idea of the total yearly income since it is cut down in the majority of cases by sickness (which brings added expense) and by unemployment for short or long periods.

The following conclusions are drawn by the compilers of the above statistics:

"In the wage group of less than \$40 per week there were twice as many families in which there was sickness as in the wage group of \$40 or more a week. The lower the wage the larger the number of families in which there was illness, the greatest number being in the less than \$20 a week group. A student of infant mortality in Johnstown, Pa., by the

The End of "Prosperity"

Federal Children's Bureau, showed that infant mortality was the highest where the wages of the father were lowest and that infant mortality was lowest where the wages of the father were highest, the death rate of babies falling in each higher wage level.... It would seem as if physically as well as financially the poor were really poor."

Not only are the poor "really poor" but there are millions more than is ever indicated by the welfare workers. There is in the United States no government social insurance, unemployment insurance, sick insurance, maternity insurance, etc., whose work compels the collection of the mass of statistical data so necessary for an accurate estimate of the extent of actual poverty.

Furthermore, the individualism still rampant in the American working class, the remnants of the tradition that poverty in America is the fault of the poverty-stricken themselves, the dominant tendency to assign shiftlessness and laxness as the primary causes of poverty—a theory carefully nurtured in the columns of the capitalist press, the movies, the schools, etc.—all impel the average worker suffering from the effects of capitalism in this respect to conceal his misery rather than apply for and accept charity.

The belief in the unshakable stability of American capitalism, the idea that America is still a land of boundless opportunity—a survival of the free land epoch and the period of tremendous industrial expansion—all tend to make the poverty-stricken masses in the United States suffer in silence. Occasionally revolt breaks out but it is still correct to say that unemployment has as yet produced no great upheavals in the United States and Coxe's army is treated as a subject for ridicule. Neither has the fact that millions of American workers and their families are living at or below the subsistence level produced a really great mass movement.

The weight of tradition is one reason. Another is that among this section of the population there is the minimum of organization.

All this must be changed. The collapse of the permanent prosperity myth after so much emphasis put on it by the paid publicists of capitalism including the official labor leadership, will lay the foundations for revolts of this bitterly exploited section of the masses. Unaided and without some political clarity being infused they will fritter out into nothingness and leave no tradition of struggle.

Special efforts must be made to get out literature—leaflets, pamphlets, etc.—dealing with elementary issues—and either distribute it free or at a price within the means of the lowest paid worker. Remember that the "welfare" budgets make no provision for reading matter of any kind.

The contract between the conditions of the workers in the Soviet Union, where all forms of social insurance—death, accident, sick and unemployment provisions—are taken as a matter of course and administered jointly by the unions and the government, can be drawn easily. Struggle on the basis of remedying the miserable conditions under which the lowest paid workers live—struggle for higher wages, against high rents and high prices—can be organized.

Demands for the establishment of the various forms of state social insurance can be raised and the campaign for a labor party as an important medium for securing these reforms carried on effectively.

There is another important angle to the work among the masses living at or below subsistence level: It is that in raising the demands for certain forms of government insurance a blow is struck at the class cooperation policies of the capitalists and their agents. The lack of existence of these palliative measures and the refusal of the official labor leadership to make a fight for them, allows the capitalists, with their welfare schemes and forms of social insurance, to appear as philanthropists, as though they were giving the workers something—over and above their actual wages.

The "full dinner pail" slogan can still be used by the capitalist political parties and with some modifications is still used as in the days of Mark Hanna. It is our task to take advantage of the weakening of the permanent prosperity idea to direct the resentment of the poverty-stricken millions towards the capitalist class and its government. To do this successfully we must expose the daily curse that capitalism is in the lives of the working class and show that only by struggle can even the most flagrant evils be eradicated. Struggle around elementary issues of this kind will give the most exploited workers the training and experience for greater and more decisive struggles against imperialism.

Oil King Gobbles Up Small Upstate Town

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 14. — Further encroachments of the town of Pocantico Hills have been made by the family of John D. Rockefeller, when the oil king's family bought out the property of two more inhabitants of the town yesterday. Before the Rockefellers arrived 25 years ago, Pocantico Hills was a flourishing town of over 1,000 inhabitants, but acquisitions by the Rockefellers have now reduced it to a hamlet with 100 residents.